

STATES DEFEND R. R. RATE LAWS

Utah Among Many Claiming
Right to Fix Charges
Within Own Borders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Argument on the right of the interstate commerce commission to prescribe rates for rail transportation within the states began at a hearing today before the commission on the application of the railroads of New York to compel the state public service commission to permit an increase in passenger fares for interstate traffic similar to the 20 per cent advance granted for interstate travel.

DEFENDS STATE RIGHTS

A brief filed by John E. Benton, general solicitor of the national railroad and utilities commissioners, in behalf of 39 state regulatory commissions, attacked the railroads' application as an attempt to deny to state authorities the right to pass on the reasonableness for state traffic of increased rates granted by the commission for interstate traffic.

"It is obvious that if the commission is given power to provide intrastate rates on such a record, there must remain to the states no effective power to regulate their own intrastate rates," the brief said. "Carriers are taking this course in the hope to establish a precedent which will destroy the rate-making power not only of the state commissions, but of the legislatures of the states."

MANY WESTERN STATES

The states whose commissions filed the brief are: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

DRIVER OF LIQUOR AUTO KILLED IN RUNNING FIGHT

HURLEY, Wis., Oct. 11.—Federal agents early Sunday shot and killed John Chiapusio of Hurley in a running battle with an alleged "booze bug" on the Mercer-Hurley road.

Chiapusio was struck by four shots, one of them severing the spinal chord. At the time of the shooting, he was piloting an automobile said to be loaded with liquor.

VILNA TAKEN BY MUTINOUS POLES

Troops Dislike Terms of New
Armistice Treaty With
Lithuania

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Polish government disavows the occupation of Vilna by General Zelinski and his troops, according to advices received by the foreign office here this morning.

MUTINOUS TROOPS IN CITY

WARSAW, Oct. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Occupation of Vilna late on Saturday followed rejection by General Zelinski of proposals by the French to create Vilna a free city. The forces occupying the city were Polish and Lithuanians, and not White Russians and Lithuanians, as reported Saturday night. Before entering the city, General Zelinski and his chief of staff sent their resignations to Polish army headquarters.

THE TROOPS, WHICH MARCHED INTO VILNA, WERE FROM GRODNO AND LIDA DISTRICTS, AND MUTINUED BECAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE TERMS OF THE LITHUANIAN-POLISH ARMISTICE.

MAY CALL LEAGUE AID

Negotiations between the Poles and Lithuanians at Suwalki were under the supervision of the representatives of the league of nations. The Poles agreed to accept the demarcation line defined last December by the supreme council of the league of nations, but notified Lithuanian delegates that Poland would not recognize the treaty between Lithuania and Soviet Russia. This convention gave Lida, Grodno and Vilna to Lithuania. Owing to the latest complications in the situation, Prince Sapieha, Polish foreign minister, has sent a note to the Lithuanian foreign minister, proposing that further negotiations be held at Oranienbaum on October 15.

A conference of the Polish cabinet was called tonight to consider General Zelinski's occupation of Vilna. It is understood the league of nations' representatives may be asked to come from Suwalki to straighten out the situation.

FRENCH AVIATOR SETS PLANE LANDING RECORD

BUG, France, Oct. 11.—The French aviator Frontal established a world record Sunday for landing at a given spot when he ascended to a height of 10,000 meters and came down within nine feet of the spot indicated. The measurement was 2.60 meters.

MADE TONOPAH POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Appointment of James J. McQuillan as postmaster of Tonopah, Nev., was announced today.

RESERVE BANK REPORT ISSUED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday, October 8, were reported by the federal reserve board tonight to be as follows:

RESOURCES

Gold and gold certificates \$216,763,000.
Gold settlement fund federal reserve board \$231,374,000.
Gold with foreign agencies \$90,492,000.
Total gold held by banks \$659,146,000.
Gold with federal reserve agents \$1,142,412,000.
Gold redemption fund \$154,766,000.
Total gold reserves \$1,996,324,000.
Legal tender notes, silver, etc. \$161,944,000.
Total reserves \$2,158,268,000.
Bills discounted secured by government war obligations \$1,237,998,000.
Bills discounted, all other \$1,573,572,000.
Bills bought in open market \$305,690,000.
Total bills on hand \$3,101,361,000.
U. S. government bonds \$24,856,000.
U. S. Victory notes \$69,000.
U. S. Certificates of indebtedness \$273,921,000.
Total earning assets \$3,402,237,000.
Bank premises, \$15,634,000.
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits \$795,725,000.
Five per cent redemption fund against federal reserve bank notes \$11,666,000.
All other resources \$4,833,000.
Total resources \$3,611,901,000.

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in \$37,519,000.
Surplus \$164,745,000.
Government deposits \$43,365,000.
Due to members reserve account \$1,825,306,000.
Deferred availability items \$609,980,000.
Other deposits including foreign government credits \$27,445,000.
Total gross deposits \$2,506,899,000.
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation \$3,322,123,000.
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation, net liability \$213,154,000.
All other liabilities \$84,921,000.
Total liabilities \$3,639,361,000.
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined 42.9 per cent.
Ratio of gold reserves to federal reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35 per cent against net deposit liabilities 46.9 per cent.

LEAVES HOME TO PROVE MANHOOD

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—His younger brother called him "sis" so Clarence Brend, 16, has left his home to prove his manhood. His farewell note said: "Tell Charley I'm going to make a man of myself and when I do will let you hear from me!"

PIONEER'S TRIP REMADE BY AIR

(By International News Service.)
PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 11.—In the fall of 1867 "Mike" Studinski, now mayor of Pueblo, journeyed from Denver to Pueblo in an oxcart, taking six weeks to make the trip.

Last week, just fifty-three years later, the mayor stepped into a giant aeroplane in Denver and was whirled to this city by air in just fifty minutes.

Viewing the surroundings from the clouds revealed some remarkable changes in the territory over which he traveled by oxcart more than half a century ago, the mayor said after his flight.

There was a caravan of nearly seventy-five persons on that journey fifty-three years ago, the mayor continued "more than twenty ox teams were in the outfit. At that time Denver had a population of between 2,000 and 3,000."

MAJOR STUDINSKI SAID THAT ONE REASON FOR THE LENGTH OF TIME CONSUMED IN THE FIRST JOURNEY WAS THE LACK OF FEED FOR THE OXEN.

"It would have been manifestly impossible to carry enough feed for all the oxen," he said, "so we let them graze along the way. Many a day I was able to look back, after stopping for the night, and see the smoke of our morning camp fires in the distance."

"I doubt if I experienced much more excitement over this air flight than I felt on the ox-cart trip," the mayor laughingly declared. "Those were venturesome days. I recall that we didn't encounter a single living soul."

Version Shows Senator Spencer Was Mistaken

(Continued From Page One.)

As previously quoted, appears the following:

"How could the government of the United States go before the congress and the people of the United States and pretend that it had assisted in insuring the peace of the world, if it believed that the settlement agreed upon here contained unstable or dangerous elements? If the world, should be troubled again, if the conditions which we all regard as fundamental are challenged, the guarantees which will be given you will pledge that the United States will send its army and fleet across the ocean. Is it surprising, under such conditions, that it should desire to reach a solution of the various problems which seem to it satisfactory?"

TEXT OF ADDRESS

The text of President Wilson's address as supplied to the White House by Mr. Carlson, in part, follows:

"Mr. President, I would be very sorry to see this meeting adjourn with permanent impressions such as it is possible have been created by some of the remarks that our friends have made. We are trying to make a peaceful settlement, that is to say, to eliminate those elements of disturbance so far as possible, which may interfere with the peace of the world, and we are trying to make an equitable distribution of territories, according to the races, the ethnographical character of the people inhabiting those territories."

"And back of that lies the fundamental important fact when the decisions are made, the allied and associated powers guarantee to maintain them. * * * And, therefore, it must not close our eyes to the fact that in the last analysis, the military and naval strength of the great powers will be the final guaranty of the peace of the world."

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

"Take the rights of minorities. Nothing, I venture to say, is more likely to disturb the peace of the world than the treatment which might, in certain circumstances be meted out to minorities. And, therefore, if the great powers are to guarantee the peace of the world in any sense is it unjust that they should be satisfied that the proper and necessary guarantees have been given?"

"How a power like the United States, for example—for I can speak for no other—after signing this treaty, if it contains elements which they do not believe will be permanent, go three thousand miles away across the sea and report to its people that it has made a settlement of the peace of the world? It cannot do so. And yet, there underlies all of these transactions the expectation on the part, for example of Roumania, and Czechoslovakia, and of Serbia, that if any covenants of this settlement are not observed the United States will send her armies and her navies to see that they are observed."

U. S. WANTS SETTLEMENTS

"In those circumstances, it is unreasonable that the United States should insist upon the fact that the settlements are correct? * * * I beg my friend, Mr. Kramar, and my friend, Mr. Trumble, and my friend Mr. Bratiano, to feel that if we think that it is best to keep the words which they have wished to omit in the treaty not because we want to insist upon unreasonable conditions, but that we want the treaty to accede to the right of judgment as to whether those are things which can afford to guarantee."

"Therefore the impressions with which we should disperse our thought are these, that we are all friends—of course that goes without saying—but that we all are associates in a common effort."

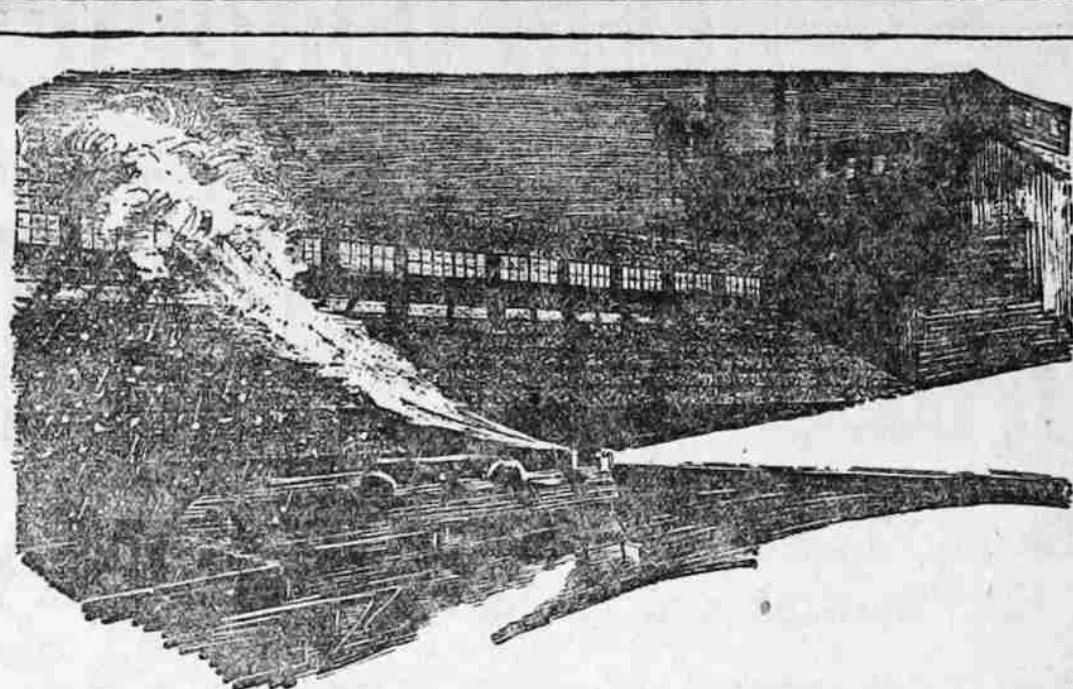
DANGEROUS IDEA

"Now if the agreement is a separate agreement among groups of us, that does not meet the object. If you should adopt the language suggested by the Czech-Slovakian delegates, and the Serbian delegation, the Jugo-Slovak delegation, that it should be left to negotiation between the principal allied and associated powers and their several delegates, that would mean that after this whole conference is adjourned groups of them would determine what is to be the basis of the peace of the world. It seems to me that that would be a most dangerous idea to entertain, and therefore, I beg that we part with a sense, not of interference with each other, but of hearty and friendly cooperation upon the only possible basis of guarantee. Where the great force lies there must be the sanction of peace."

AFRAID OF MISTAKE

"I sometimes wish, in hearing an argument like this, that I were the representative of a small power, so that what I said might be robbed of any mistaken significance, but I think you will agree with me that the United States has never shown any tender of aggression anywhere, and it lies in the heart of the people of the United States, as I am sure it lies in the hearts of the people of the other great powers, to form a common partnership of right and to do service to our associates, and no kind of dis-service."

A singular omission in the matter of legal formalities is the failure of the laws of the United States to provide for notifying a president-elect of his election.



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Story of Horror at Mikolayevsk Told

(Continued From Page One.)

as a Jap sympathizer. The neighbor and all his family disappeared. Hundreds of Russians thus met death during the last days before Trepetin's retreat. His distorted idea was not a senseless murder, however, for he took with him 3,000 Russian civilians, at a time when his inadequate facilities were sorely overburdened.

TREPETIN APPLIES TORCH

Finally Trepetin applied the torch to the town, thus hampering its reoccupation by the Japs, who arrived June 2.

So Trepetin fled. Where he is now, it is impossible to tell. How many human beings he executed will never be known, exactly. First accounts ran as high as 5,000, but this included all missing. Only 12 greeted the arriving Japs. Thousands of refugees have reported since.

From available facts, I estimate the town's population, just prior to the massacre, at about 12,200. This included 4,200 Chinese. All the Chinese were removed safely by the Chinese gunboats to Mago, 20 miles up river, except about 100 killed by stray bullets.

The Japanese official estimate of their nationals, soldier and civilian, was slightly under 10,000. All died, except 15 or 16 rescued by the Chinese.

TOTAL CASUALTIES ABOUT 3385. The Russian population was about 8,000, of whom some 5,700 are accounted for, either saved by the Chinese at Mago, or sheltered in the forests, or already taken by Jap ships to Vladivostok. Net result—about 3385 fatalities.

No words of praise and admiration can fitly describe the steadfast heroism of the Chinese consul and the men on the little Chinese gunboats. They saved thousands—not alone their own people.

Their reward has been intermittent, disease and slow death—at the hands of the Japanese.

Lacking provisions for the living, and medicine for the dying, they have, for months now, been refused permission to depart on their own gunboats. They were there on a lawful mission, and belong to a friendly, neutral nation.

In violation of the laws of nations and of humanity Japan virtually holds them prisoners, but death releases them one by one.

Teak wood is used mostly in India because it is the only wood that will resist the attacks of the white ants of India.

REPORTS SOVIET ARMY NEARLY DEMORALIZED

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter from Reval says:

There is no doubt the Soviet army is facing dissolution. The new peace terms were forced through as a desperate means to prevent this dissolution but they were too late to arrest the spread of the demoralization.

The news that the army's delegation of 12 men sent to Moscow were shot caused great indignation and assisted considerably in the Polish victory at the Nemen river. A second delegation was arrested but the army now has sent a third delegation, urgently demanding that the army's will be obeyed. That peace be concluded and that satisfaction be given for the delegates who were shot.

Lenine and Trotsky have now completely yielded and dispatched new peace emissaries to Finland and Poland.

PITTSBURGH REFINERS RAISE CRUDE OIL PRICE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—The principal crude oil purchasing agencies here today announced an advance in Babell grade from \$4.17 to \$4.46 a barrel. It was also announced that Somerset oil in future would be divided into two grades, all above 35 proof would be known as "Somerset light" and its market price, beginning with today's runs, would be \$4.50 a barrel. The regular grade of Somerset was unchanged at \$4.25. Somerset is a Kentucky oil.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES CLEMENCY TO NEGROES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Conviction of Frank Moore and five other negroes who have been sentenced to death for participation in a race riot in Phillips county, Arkansas, last October, will stand as a result of the regular today of the supreme court to review their cases.

MONEY PANIC IN CUBA HALTS DEBT PAYMENTS

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 11.—Blame for the Cuban financial crisis was placed on "exaggerated estimates" of banking conditions in the decree issued last night proclaiming a moratorium. Under the decree, the government reserves the right to declare off the moratorium, which will expire legally on December 1, or to extend the period, if deemed advisable.

Present conditions in Cuba, says the decree, are said to be due in large part to the mass of business transacted during a state of prosperity, the tightness of foreign markets and the fall in the price of sugar. The amount of current deposits in Cuban banks is estimated at more than \$400,000,000 and the assets, including stocks, bonds, sugar and other credits at more than \$1,000,000,000.

During the moratorium period depositors may demand only ten per cent on current accounts and twelve per cent on savings deposits of less than \$2000.

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